THIRD EDITION

PRICE THREE CENTS.]

ROM HARRISBURG.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

COVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSACE.

Hannisbung, August 9.—The following is overnor Curtin's message, delivered to-day :-I have called you together in advance of your djourned session, for the purpose of taking some ction for the defense of the State.

From the commencement of the present Reallion, Penusyivania has done her whole duty the Government. Lying, as her southern mutles, do in the immediate vicinity of the order, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a slosh policy would have led her to retain a afficient part of her military force for our

In so doing she would have failed in her duty the whole country. Not only would her men ave been withheld from the field of general perations, but the loans and taxation which guld have become necessary, would have, to a arge extent, diminished the ability of her poople comply with the pacaniary demands of the Inited States. She would also have necessarily sterfered with and hampered all the military tion of the Government, and made herself, once extent, responsible for any failures and Fortesmings that might have occurred. In pur-name of the policy whos deliberately adopted, his State has steadily devoted her men to the peral service.

From the beginning she has always been amo rion the beginning she has always been among ore first to respond to the calls of the United ates, as is shown by her history from the three on he's men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her way obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national farce as part of a common country. Any other view would be absent and ry. Any other view would be absard and un-test. She of course cannot complain when she utlers by the necessary contingencies of war. The reflections that have in too many quarters seen made upon the people of our southern soundes are most unfounded; they were invaded in 1862, when a Union army, much superior to any force of the Rebels, and on which they had, any force of the Rebels, and on which they had, of course, a right to rely, was lying in their immediate vicinity and porth of the Potomas; they were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester; and they have again suffered in 1861, after the lefeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averell.

How could an agricultural people, in an open country, be expected to rise suddenly, and beat back tostile forces which had defeated organized vete-zen armies of the Government? It is, of course, exsten that the inhapitants of an invaded country sected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders; and the facts hereafter stated will show. I think, that the people of these counties have not called in this doty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national forces, it has only been against the common enemy; it has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field, by ending heavy detachment, of veterans to send ending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ran ans, composed of their own inhabitants, nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the

treat masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such projection.

Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union torces, crosses our border and barns a defenseless town, the horrid barbarity, instead of fixing the hearts of all the people of arresonness country. our common country, is actually in some quar-ters made the occasion of mocks and jibes at tac unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless; and these heartless coffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foresecting the danger, were taking precamionary measures, rediculed the idea of there being any danger, sheared at the exertions made for the purpose of meeting it, and

These men are themselves morally responsible for the caiamity over which they now chuckle and rub their bends. It might have been hope i —nay, we had a right to expect—that the people and run their hands. It might have been hope is may, we had a right to expect—that the people of the leyal States, engaged in a common either to preserve their Government and all that is dear to friemen, which have forgotten, at least for the time, their wetched local jealousles, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow-citizens wherever resident within the torder of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Robellion was such jealousles, encouraged for wheked pursely by unscrupulous positions.

The more many them, on the to be held as public eranics—energies of our Union, our peace—and should be treated as such. Common feelings, common sympathies, are the necessary foundations of a common free Government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good-will, the expression of which is sometimes more important, under the infliction of calamity, that mere material aid.

It is named sory to refer to the approach of the Robel namy up the Shen and oah valley, on the 3d day of July last, to the defeat of General Wallace on the Monocaey, their approach to and threatening of the Canifal, or their despending of

Wallace on the Monocaey, their approach to and threatening of the Capital, or their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryl and lying on our series. These events have passed this bittory, and the responsibilities will be set-tled by the judgment of the people.

At that time a call was made upon Pennsylva-nia for volunters, to be mustered into the ser-vice of the United States, and to serve for one

bendied days, in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and its vicinity. Notwithstending the embarrassments which

Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and moster, six regiments were enlisted and organized, and a batta ion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 19th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in this service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As this proposition did not meet its appropriation, it was rejected, and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity. No part of the Rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned, and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection.

I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies, and of course, not of the strategy of their commanders; but it was stated in the newspapers that the Rebel army was least warned for the former and the Rebel army was least warned for the former and of course, not of the strategy of their commanders; but it was stated in the newspapers that the Rebel army was least warned after the Advence of the Propose.

strategy of their commanders; but it was stated in the newspapers that the Rebei army was closely pursued after it had cro-sed the Potomac, and was retiring up the valley of the Shenandoah. Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the people of the State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the Rebel brigados of Johyson and McCausland, consisting of from

On Friday, the 28th of July, the Rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from twenty-five hundred to three thosand mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock A M., and marched directly into Mercersburg.

There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant McLean, United States Army, and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, who was then at Chambersburg at 3 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 50th uit.

The Rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about three thousand men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near the Potomac at about the same time, at or near

the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport.

Part of the command advanced on Hagerstown; the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle; another Rebet column of infaultry and artillery crossed the Potsmac simultaneously at Sheppardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg.

General Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about twenty-six hundred men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who also threatened his reav, and on his left by the column which crossed at Sheppardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

recuentle. General Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of General Hunter, but was kept as inly advised by General Couch, as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to bis rest. General Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of sixty infantry, forty-five cavairy, and a section of a battery of artillery; in all less than one hundred and tifty

aen.
The six companies of men enlisted for one bundred days remaining in the State, and two com-panies of cavalry, had, under orders from Wash-ington, as I am unofficially advised, joined Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under General ouch, curing which the Government stores and rain were saved. Two batteries were then planted by the enemy,

Two batteries were then planted by the enemy, commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCarsland. At 7 A. M. six companies of disminated men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town followed by mounted men under Gilmor.

The main force was in line of battle, and a demand was made for one hundred thousand dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of cinsens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment.

The offir of money was made by the citizens the town; and even if they had any location paying a rausom, no time was allowed, as the chels commenced immediately to burn and pil-

lage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm; and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their bodies of the dead were not protected from their bretally.

It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in concetion with General Couch's small command, to defend it. General Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town.

General Averill's command being within nine pulse of Cambarders.

miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him. In the meantime the small force of General

Couch held the enemy at bay. General Aveili marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive nutil after the town was surned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Habrock and across the Pourse. them to Hancock and across the Po oma-

I commend the homeless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a sufficient appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretoirre exercised, in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pitteburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion. the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the 5th day of the month a large Rebel army was in Maryland, and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek; and as there was no adequate force within the State, I

deemed it my duty on that day to call for thirty thousand volunteer militia for domestic pro-They will be armed, transported, and supplied by the United States, but as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to affird full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defense of the line of the Potomas, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21, 1861.—

STATE OF MARYLAND, Executive Department, Annapolis, July 21, 1861.—His Excellence.

Annapolis, July 21, 1864. His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States—Six—"The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the Rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frecan be the camage they have succeeded so re-gar atly in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of thurriver, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such lose s in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in the sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relation, the security of the border line between the loyal and rehelilous States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national

force with an especial view to its defense.

The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respects, States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, he force itself can specify construct, to effectually guard them all. We ask of the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several State and the call last made, to be armed, equipped, and unplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that, as a general rule, well-

founded objections exist to the enlistment of a efense, but we regard such a service as we now

for after the outbreak of the Rebellion, the importance of a special defense of the region burdening on the Upper Fotomer was recognized by the Governo on the Upper Fotomer was recognized by f Maryland, was authorized by it to raise thregiments, with a view to the protection of the unities on either side of that river.

Regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigeneies of the service required their employment of ewhere, and they therefore afford, at present, no particular security to that region beyond other roops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such pa-ultar provision has now become so obvious, that we would with great respect, but most carnestly, orge upon your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, an we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be We have the honor to be, with great respect.

We have the none of the state o

The following letter from the Assistant Adju-The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant General, dated August 1, 1851, is the only
reply received by me, up to this time.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1861.—His
Excedency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.—Sir:
—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
the joint letter from yourself and the Governor
of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your expertive States, to be exclusively used for home or
local defense, and for guarding the fords of the
Potomac.

Potomac.

In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the Act of Congress, approved February 16, 1862, as promulgated in Guneral Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) Thomas M. Vincent.

(Signed) Thomas M. Vincent,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Mem.—Similar letter sent to his Excellency
the Governor of Maryland, this date.
The reason given for the refusal to act on this
proposition can be made consistent with the enliament of men for one hundred days, to serve
in Pensylvanis, Maryland, and at Washington
and yielnity.

in Pennsylvana, Maryand, and at washington and vicinity.

The following communication, dated 22d July, 1864, was made by Major-General Couch to the Secretary of War:—

[CONY.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF SURQUERANNA, AT HARRISHURG, July 22—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg contest out with a determine ion to stand by the into Maryland, the citiens of Chambersong turned ont with a determina ion to stand by the few soldiers present and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. Fire hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party volunteered and were armed, and went down the Northern Central Railroad and repaired the bridges.

In order to show you that the border citizens are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves they have the strength to proceed a magainst an ordinary raiding party, enclosed I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor together with the indersement, upon the subject of forming a special corps from the

is brider counties nost exposed.

If ten thousand men cau thus be organized, it existence would be a protection and give considere. I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure I think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the Wey Desertment exposures the may ment the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, pro-vided the law in question is enacted. It is believed that the new militia law of this

It is believed that the new milita law of this state will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrolment will probably be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) D. N. Couen,
Major-General Commanding Department,
Major-General Commanding Department,
Fleadquarters Department of Susquebanua,
Harrisburg, August 4. A true copy; respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency,
Governor A. G. Curtin. Signed, John S. Schultze,
A. A. General. A. A. General.

A. A. General.

On the ame day approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legiziature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjacence accordance with a constant and its adjacence accordance with a second control of the proposition of General Couch:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE WASSINGTON, D. C., AUGUST I., 2011—Major General D. M. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.—General:—I have the nonor the acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a special corps of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania. In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of Wir, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question. FOURTH EDITION.

FROM HARRISBURG. OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

THE MESSAGE AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient

(Signed) Thos. M. Vincent, A. A. Gan.

Headquarters Department of the Sus quehanna, Harrisburg, August 6, 1864.—A true copy. Respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin, Signed, John S Subul a, A. A. General, In cach of the three years, 1862, 1863, and 1864, it has been found necessary to call out the State militar for the defense of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the

been done with the assent and assistance of the

obliged orely exclusively on volunteer military and with few exceptions to organics and site

such occasions.

This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undis-

think, for ordinary times, the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extra-ordinary circumstances it seems to require modi-

an immediate enrollment, classifying themilitia as

may be thought best.

That the offi or be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, aparoved by him, of a Board of Examination, composed of three Major-Generals for each Division, of whom the Major-General of the Division shall be on the other two to be designated by the Governor, from adjoint of the division, or in such other modes as the

Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the offi-cers shall be selected by preferences from officers and men who have been in service, and shall

have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required.

The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the augry dissention, and too often political jealousy, which divide military organizations by the election of effects, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men. The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority and appointments of meritorious p tyates have produced bravery, and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations, the p'an adopted of granting

new organizations, the p'an adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy.

I also recommend that the Governor be

authorized to form, either by the acceptance of rolunteers or by draft, in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient, a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportions of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years; who shall assemble for drill at such times

and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed, and equipped by the Stare, and paid when assembled for drill or called into ser-vice; and who shall at all times be liable to be

called into immediate service for the defense of the State, independently of the remainder of the term enlisted for.

made to authorize the Governor to designate the

The expenses of clothing, arming, and equip-

ping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed

to approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and of subsist-

Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure

ald be quite beyond the present willity of the

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regi

men ts (and any smaller force would be in the quate) would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars.

The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think the to adopt it the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the contro

tion and supplies with the National Governmen

when it becomes necessary to call it into the

When thoroughly organized, it should be in

If the Legislature should prefer the adoption

of any other plan, more efficient and econ much than that which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartly in carry-ing it into effect.

In accordance with the act of March 4, 1864 have appointed for the Eastern armies, Colone F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Licute

nact-Colonel James Gilliam as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the Southwestern armies, Lieutenant Colonel James Chamberlain

These agents are now actively engaged in the

performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consist in the granitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania Volunteers, or their legal

representatives, fon the State and National Gav

Volunteers having claims on either of those Governments can have them collected through

these agents without expense, and thus be secured from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected. Itaving received information from the agents

Having received information from the sigents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries. I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind, for their relief; and it gives me p'easure to say that this appeal has been diversify responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our experious people, when the well-heing of our

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people, when the well-being of our brave volunteers is in question.

In my special message of 30th of April I stated the circumstances attending the advance, by banks and other corporations, of tunds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863.

In consequence, the Legislature passed the act of May 4, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of the later with interest file act of the purpose.

pose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fall to make the necessary appropriation at its then current

I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation. The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reliaburse the funds so advanced without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loans, and I recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the money in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this autoect involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the ustional authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for

procuring an appropriation at the next session

of it.

The Bounty bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppres-

ive on the people.

I therefore recommend a careful revision of it, as the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public im-

as Agent at Nashville.

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ng division, or in such other modes

I suggest that the Assessor be directed to make

Militia bill passed at the last session is, I

eral Government, rom the want of organization we have been

ITS RECEPTION AND ITS IN-TENDED EFFECT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISON HO, August 9,-The message of the Governor is now being read to the Legislature. It is a paper that may well be commended to the earnest consideration of the people of the State, as containing matter of the highest possible im-

We cannot speak too highly of the spirited manner in which the Governor resents the misstatements and insults which have been persistently heaped upon the people of Pennsylvania from certain quarters and the elevated tone he assumes in speaking of the State, and her sacrinces and fidelity. He gives us a truthful history of the recent raid, and of the barbarities inflicted upon the people of Chambersburg, and clearly demonstrates that the people of that town were powerless for their defense, and that the responsibility does not rest upon them or the State. The Governor shows the necessity of more efficient protection to the border, and the continued efforts made by the State authorities to

The Governor than proposes a plan for the desense of the State which, if adopted by the Legislature, I think will be entirely with in our pecuniary means, and will produce military organizations sufficient in number to give us at all times ample domestic protection against raids and invasions. We sincerely trust that the plan proposed may be speed ily adopted, and that a bill may be passed a once to carry out the plan suggested.

There are other valuable suggestions in the paper, but I have only time to notice the closing sentence of the Message, in which the Governor declares that the object in calling the Legi-lature was for the adoption of public measures, and that such only should engage the exclusive attention of the Legislature during the session.

I understand this to mean, what certainly the people expect, that no private legislation will engage the attention of the Legislature, and that this session will be made profitable in the adoption of such measures as the exigencies demand.

THE VICTORIES OF FARRAGUE AND AVERILL.
Special to The Evening Telegraph.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties adjoining our exposed border, and as the people of those counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- The atmosphere ist'on sultry here to-day to admit of much excitement, but the success of Farragut at Mobile and of Averill in the valley have produced an improved made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State injwhich it shall be raised, and save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border. A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions. tone of public feeling. Later advices more than confirm the first

reports of Averili's success. His loss was very slight, and he captured about six hundred prisoners, and all of the enemy's artillery. Among the prisoners is General Bradley Johnson, of Maryland. There is nothing of importance this morning from Grant's army, or from Atlanta. Additional Details.

The number of guns captured by Averill in the fight at Moorefield, on Sanday last, was four; a'l The State should provide at least six four gan that the Rebels had there. He captured four batteries of field artiflery, with all the modera improvements. The suggestion has been frehundred and twenty prisoners before the pursuit commenced, and after that picked them up motained. When the Rebel General Bradley Johnson was captured be bore no insignia of his rank, and it was not known that he was in our hand until after he had escaped. This is the secontime he has got off late'y, when in our hands.

Washington, August 9.—The Lords Comun sioners of the Admiralty recently communicated to Minister Adams, at London, a notice that no vessel whatever is allowed to come up the river Thames above Gravesend, with powder, shells, or comof the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as hererofore, loss time in arranging for transportabustible stores on board, without special permission from the Admiralty. Applications are to be made by foreign vessels to the respective consuls as to the arrangement for loading and safe cus tody of the powder, &c.

all its appointments an army which could be in-creased from our enrolment of classified citizens. The plan which I have above suggested is the result of the reflection and experience which I have Reports of a Rebel Raid on Buffalo, New York, by Secessionists in Canada. New York, August 9.—Rumors are rife of had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your considera-tion, for the purpose of providing for the effectual defense of the State. Rebel raid on the city of Buffalo by secession ists and sympathizers from Canada.

The details are not known, but it is under stood that the Government has been informed of it. The military of this city have been held in readiness for any outbreak.

The Accident on the Baltimore an Washington Railroad—No Persons Scriensly Injured. BALTIMORE, August 9,-The latest report from

Annapolis Junction states that none of the passengers were injured by the accident yesterday, beyond a few slight bruises and abrasions. All proceeded to their destination.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISHURG, August 9.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M., and was care of to order by Speaker John P. Penney.

The Governor's proclamation, ordering the meeting of the Legislature, was read.

The Governor's message was presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and read.

Mr Lowry moved to print five thousand copies in Profith and three thousand in German As ced to.

The maintary portion of the message was referred to the Military Committee; other portions were also referred. Adjourned intil 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

Hoose—The House

Hoose -The House was called to order at 12

Hoose—The House was called to order at 12 M. by Speaker Henry C. Johnson.

The Proclamation ordering the meeting of the Legislature was read, Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and the Senate and inform them that the House was organized.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the message of Governor Curtin.

Mr. Watson moved to refer the message to a Joint Committee of Three, to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Sharpe moved to refer so much of the message as relates to the Chambersburg sufferers to a special committee. Agreed to.

to a special committee. Agreed to. Other portions of the message were appro-priately referred.

Ten thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed to English, and 3000 in

German.

Mr. Miller introduced an act to incorporate the
National Guard of Pennsylvania.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subsect involved an unprecedented disregard of the
good faith of the national authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for
orccuring an appropriation at the next session
of Congress.

The revenue bill passed at the last session has
seen found to be defective in several points, and
if recommend a careful and immediate revision
of it.

The Bounty bill passed at the last session is
found to be defective and unjust in many of its
growisions, and from the manner in which it is
suministered in some parts of the State, opprestive on the people.

I therefore recommend a careful revision of it,
as the present session has been called for the
consideration of matters of vital public importance.

I commend them to your carnest and exclusive sitention.

A. G. Curtik.

A. G. Curtik.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES. FORT KRARNEY, August 7 .- Four hondred

Indians attached a train of pine wagons a mile east of Plumb creek, this morning. They killed all the men with the train, burned the wazons, and drove off the stock. Two women and four children are supposed to have been taken pri-

The Indians afterwards attacked another teals three times near the same place, but were driven off. They also burned twenty-seven wagons as Point Ranche, and drove off the stock. At dusk this evening a body of Indians attacked Boyd's Ranche, n'ne miles from here, on Wood river, There seems to have been a concerted plan of the Indians to make a dush on places around about here at the same time.

Colonel Summer, with 80 mounted men, started for the place where the train was burned, and Major O Brk n scarted from Co to wood with a company of troops to co-operate with him. About noen another hand drove off some stock from Dayton, and were chased by a small num-ber of troops to a bluff, where the Indians were found in force.

After a short skirmish our men were com-

pelled to retreat.

Passengers by the stage coming cast to day counted eight dead bodies, and others are supposed to be hidden in the grass.

Fire in Connecticut.

Providence, R. I. August 9.—Evans, Sungrave & Co.'s mill, No. I. at Waterford, was entirely destroyed by ire last night. The mill war running on army woolens, had twenty-three sets

of machinery, and employed 450 operatives. The loss is over \$400,000. Insurance on mulidings and machinery, \$106,200, and on the stock \$15,000. CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY .- Six A. M. 76. Noon, 92. One P. M., 924. Wind, W.

BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES. THE REGIMENT WILL NOT REACH PHILA DELPHIA UNTIL THURSDAY.

Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Fire Department received the following telegram at half-past one o'clock to-day, from William Dickson, Chief of the Fire Department at Washington :- "Colone Baxter has not yet received marching orders; he does not expect to reach your city until Thurs day. I will telegraph you when he receives

THE DEMOCRATIO NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

The various nominating conventions of the Democratic party met this morning, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the casning election. The candidates to be selected are Sheriff Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Roceiver of Taxes, City Commissioner, four Congre-smen, one State Senator, cighteen Represen tatives, and in the Wards, Councilmen, School Directors, and the different Ward tickets. CITY CONVENTION.

The City Convention met this morning at the National Guards' Hall, in Race street.

A temporary organization was effected by selecting William Guris as Chairman. Mesers William Remick and Isaac J. Lawless were elected temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of the various delegates were received; and on motion, a recess was taken

received; and, on motion, a recess was taken until 12 o'clock, in order to give time to make out the credentials. DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION. The Democratic County Convention assembled this morning at Washington Hall, Eighth and

Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Clerk of Or phans' Court, Register of Wills, and Shoriff. Mr. John Hamilton, Jr., of the Touth Ward was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. Wm. Meeser, of the Fifth Ward, and Wm. Dixon Martin, of the Second Ward, were elected Segretaries. John Coldins, of the Second Ward, and John D. Keating, of the Severth Ward, were elected Doorkeepers. The first busi-uess in order was the presentation of credencials of Delegates from the different Wards, which occupied the greater part of the morning sendon. There were but two contested a sts; one in the Fifth Precincs of the Second Ward, and one is the Third Precincs of the Fifteenth Ward. The Convention then took a recess to allow the S aries time to prepare an alphabetical list of

BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES,-It is thought that at least forty lice companies will participate in the reception of the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. These companies will parade with their apparatus, and the members will be fully

their apparatus, and the members will be fully equipped. The demonstration promises to equal the famous tribunial parades of the fivenen. All the companies in the Department would have turned out, but for the fact that those who will not be in the line have decided upon a change in the style of equipment, and these equipments cannot be finished in time for the parade.

It will not be known until this evening whether the regiment can reach the city by noon to-morrow, as announced. Some days since, Colonel, Baxter informed the Committee that the regiment would be home between the 10th and the 15th, and he thought the 10th would be the day. But the military situation at Washington at this time may require a delay of a few days, but due not ce will be given of the arrival. If the regiment does reach here to morrow, the arrangement is that it shall leave Washington will be communicated at once to the Committee in this city. In reference to the route, it may be well to smae that, as there is an obstruction at Twelfth and Market streads, in the form of a culvert, the Chief Marshal has been anthorized to change the route at Twelfth and Arch to Thirteenth street, if he finds it impossible to athere to the original route. and Arch to Thirteenth street, if he finds it im-possible to adhere to the original route.

Frans.-This morning, about 4 o'clock, an unoccupied houseon Greenwich street, above Front, was slightly damaged by fire. The same house was on fire on Sunday last, and again about two months since. It is supposed to have been so

About 8 o'clock last evening a tire occurred at a frame stable on Percer street, above Girard avenue. The damage was alight.

About quarter past 8 o'clock this morning, the cooper shop of Christian Gutch, in Moore street, above Carroll, Nineteenth Ward, was lestroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about \$2300, up.5. which there is an insurance of \$1300. A stable adjoining the shop was also slightly damaged.

ASSAULT WITH AN ANN.-About 9 o'clock last night two colored men got into an alterestion in a house in Maria street above Fourth. One of them, named Parker Burnell, the occupant of the house, ordered the other, James Hall, to leave. The latter had gained the front pavement, when Burnell assaulted him and struck him a violent blow on the head. Hall was very severely injured and was taken to the Hospital. Burnell was com-mitted for a further hearing by Alderman Toland. Jealousy about a woman is said to have been the cause of the difficulty.

THE ALMSHOUSE.-The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was reported as 2260 -a decrease of 22 from the same period last year. Admitted during the past two weeks, 91; births, 4; deaths, 16; discharged, 39; eloped, 31; furnished lodglugs, 42; furnished meals, 100. Total males, 992; females, 1268.

The total number receiving outdoor relief is—
Americans, 347; foreigners, 356; children, 751—
total, 1467. Number sent to the Almahouse, 255;
refused admission, 267. The total expenditures males, 992; females, 1268.

DISHONEST GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR .- A TO cent examination at the Schuylkill Arsenal has brought to light great frauds in the leather department, and one of the inspectors has been arrested on the charge of defranding the Government. As the case was not ready to be heard, the hearing has been postponed until Thursday. A similar charge was preferred against the accused about a year ago.

were \$604-06.

A Novel Race .- A foot-race between three of the most corpulent individuals that can be found, is announced to come off shortly somewhere in the vicinity of Fairmount Park. The distance selected is one hundred yards, up and

TRADE SALE OF BOOKS .- The sixty-third Phi-Indelphia Trade Sale of Books will commence on

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT THE ALMEROUSE. -A communication from the Board of Building Inspectors states that, in accordance with the request of the Board of Guardians, they had examined into the satety of the Almshonse balld-ings, and found that they had originally been built in a very substantial manner; but a few years ago, in erecting heaters, portions of the fundation walls and arches supporting the chim-neys were removed, and it is greatly to their surprise that the late accident had not happened at beltime the openings were made. They recom-neue that the openings be all solidly wailed up to the full width of the chimneys. Similar open-ings had been made in the Medical Department. but in a much more workmanlike manner. They were not so wide, and there were strong piers supporting the chimneys. They a'so found the justs uncer the kitchen, in the Medical Department, very much decayed; also, the floors and joists of the bath-rooms in the leasne hepartment, to which immediate attention is called, as they are thought to be in a very dangerous con-sition. The damage done will at once be repaired, and in rebuilding the portion of the Insane De-partment, where the accident occurred, there will be placed an iron girder of proper size to rest upon the central pier of mason work, as an addi-tional support to the pears, and in lien of the tone arches heretofore built from said pier to the

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.-The cele-Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, arrived in I toladelnina on Sunday night, and vesterday mornng, accompanied by a large party or ball players rem other clubs and cities, to contend against our ciubs. They are the guests of the Olym, ie Club, and are ledged at the American Hotel.

are ledged at the American Hotel.

All the matches will be played on the ground of the Clympic and Athletic Clube, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, commencing at half-past two vesterday afternoon, the Atlantic Club beating the amitten time, and to-day the match will be, Affantic vs. Keystone; on Wednessay, Atlantic vs. Olympic; thuseay, Atlantic vs. Olympic; thuseay, Atlantic vs. Olympic; thuseay, Atlantic vs. Atlantic vs. Camber Club.

Camber Club.

Kunt.

Kunt.

r. C. Knight, p.....

Total 10 Total Cum-ite, Mr. KLENPELTER, Athletic Club; Scorer Malin, Camden Club; Mr. Mow.em, Atlan

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ".doccasin,"-This vessel arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, from Fort Delaware having sailed from that place in the morning at fly having sailed from that place in the morning at five o'clock. Here are about threen hundred Robel pisoners confined there at the present mac. She will return to her station to-day. The following is a list or her officers: U. J. L. Baraken, Acting Ensign, commanding; — Strans, Acting Social Assistant Engineer; Jos. FULLER, Acting Master's Mate at d Executive Officer; Jons Joneson, Acting Master's Mate, and — Wilson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

DEATHS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS. The names of the following persons were reported yesterday at the office of the Medical Director in this ty, as belonging to soldiers who had died in the bospitals al used to:-Filters Street Hospital, -Michael Carl, 24th New York Cavalry; Rando;ph Radelaff, 1st New York

York Hospital -Wm. Kreps, Co. B, 2d Michigan GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL REPORTS .- The

following reports were received yesterday morning from the Government Hospitals in this District:— The number admitted during the week was 1875; re-turned to duty, 517; deserted, 78; died, 49; remain-

LOCAL BREVITIES.-The sa'es of beef cattle this week amounted to 2500 head; hogs, 1200; sheep, 8000. ... The entire receipts into the City Treasury last week amounted to \$28,594 68. The Treasurer of the late Sanitary Fair has thus for acknowledged receipts to the amount of for acknowledged receipts to the amount of \$8977 000.... William Smith, aged 23, belonging to the sloep Isane Banman, was accidentally drowned on Sunday night, at Pier No. 1 Port Richmond Coal Wharves. The frigate New Ironsides was yesterday taken off the sectional deak at the Navy Yard, and hauled under the shears to receive her armament... The crow of the sloop-of-war Wyoming was pair off yesterday. As the versel had been on a long cruise, most of the men had a large amount coming to them. The Commission having coarge of the City Faud for the benefit of families of volunteers, said out during the past two weeks the sum of \$23,511 08 during the past two weeks the sum of \$23,511 08

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Money Market continues dull, and th rates remain about the same as last quoted

best paper is selling at from 74@0 per cent. The subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan, for Saturday and Monday, as reported at the Treasury Department, reach nearly \$2,000,000. The Stock Market opened dull but steady this

morning. Government securities are in fair demand at about former rates, with large sales of 5-20s to notice at 100@109j; 6s of 1881 sold at 106A; 7-30s are quoted at 107. In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading sold at 68, which is a decline; Peansylvania Railroad at 714@72; Norristown, 66; and Philadelphia and Eric at 334. 62 was bid for Minebill, 32 for North Pennsylvania, 394 for Catawissa preferred, and 20 for common. Coal Oil shares are rather dull, but prices are

There is little or nothing doing in City Pag senger Railways, and quotations are nominal. Bank shares continue firm, but dall. 133 was bid for Philadelphia; 581 for Farmers' and Me chanies'; 56 for Commercial; 284 for Mechanics' 384 for Penn Township; 80 for Western; 70 for Tradesmen's; 47 for Commonwealth; and 42 for

There is more activity in Gold, but prices have eclined owing to the favorable news from Moblie this morning; opening at 255, fell off and sold at 2534 at 11 o'clock, 254 at 12, advanced and sold at 2541 at 121.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 0. Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Charleson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third S. Reported by Charlason & Co., Brokers, No. 1

United States & 1881 int off. 166 bid.
Rock Inited States & bid.
Rock Inited States & bid.
Rock Inited States & bid.
Rindson California & bid.
Rindson California & bid.
Rindson Railroad & bid.
Rev Yark Central Railroad & bid.
Eric Entitud & 1120 bid.
Rarken Railroad. bid.
Rock Entitud & 1120 bid.
Rarken Railroad. bid. Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 54 S. Third street, second story :-Jay Cooks & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to

U. S. Se. 1981.
U. S. T S-10 Note:
Cartificates of Ind-stellarss, New Quartermaster's Vonchers.
Lioid.
5-72 Hoods. 107 108 93) 93 93 119 De Haven & Bro. No. 20 S. Third street, quote as fol

noon to-day, as follows:-

M. Schulte & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the fo M. Revellt & Co., No. 18 S. Inite acress, report the fol-lowing questions for Foreign Exchange per steams Scotia, from Doston:— London, 40 days' sight. 2750:277; London, 3 days, 27 627n; Paris, 60 days' sight. 37 6250:355, 60 Paris, 2 days 21; Anteser), 60 days' sight. 27.65; Breman, 60 days sight, 2000:080; Hamburg. 60 days' sight, 50; Chington Letpale, Berlin, 60 days' sight, 100; Austerdam, Frank 1887, 40 days' sight, 100; 101; Frankfort, 3 days, 100 Market strady.

-The following comparative statement above the average condition of the leading items of the Philade phia Banke for the past and previous week :-Derocesses 18.28.72. 12.38.2 into errors.
Derocesses 18.46.72. 17.38.2 into errors.
The bank averages the past week do not vary materially from those of the pre-cine week. The principal changes are a very decided increase of the amount of legal tender notes and deposits. The latter increasing nearly three-quariers of a million, and the former about \$80.75,000.

-The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the banks of New York Sir.

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day — Fuorr, 1400 bbls.; Wheat, 7190 bush.; Corn, 2600 bush.; Oats, 300 bush.

The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port to-day :- Crude, 1300 bbls.; Redned, 460 bbls.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Off weder Dam Coal. Penn Mining 27 France Off 45 Grand Mining 5 Pope Farm Oil 196
Erna Mining 13 14 Butler Coal 27
Filia and Beston 5 Keystone Zine 3 14
Marquette Mining 4 Dalcell Oil 7 75
Marquette Mining 5 16 University 6 17
Alidee Fron 1 2 Melihomey 6 15
Maple Shade Oil 13 15 Mollech Delameter, 14 15
McClinter Oil 4 3 15
Fa. Patroleum Co.

—Tile Clinter and Tenant Tenant Comment Co.

—Tile Clinter and Tenant Comment Co.

—Tile Clinter and Tenant Co.

-The Cincinnati Times, August 6, mys :-The Discount Market is still working close—
the demand for loans being fair and the supply
of currency only moderate. The rates of interest,
however, have not undergone any change since
our inst, and remain at 6@8 per cent, for
first-class signatures, and 10@12 per cent, for
good mercantile paper. The offerings of outside
paper during the past three or four days have
been more liberal. This class of borrowers, however, meet with but little encouragement.

The New York Times this morning says.—

-The New York Times this morning says :-We commend to our Opposition neighbors, who are constantly ringing the changes on the expansion of the United States currency, the following schedule of the condition of this currency, of all denominations, including the 6 per cont. compound-interest Treasury notes, which, though made a legal tender for their face value, do not enter into the actual circulation of the country. It will be noticed that, instead of an expansion, there has been an actual contraction, for the time being, of over fifty millions from the maximum. being, of over fifty millions, from the maximum of last spring :-| April | Apri

Total Legal Tenders......\$860,300,302 Decrease since April..... -The Atlantic and Great Western Railway earned as follows:-January.....\$38,616 | Freights, January.....\$38,616 | \$106,683 | February | 50,189 | 178,852 | March | 69,518 | 166,215 229,041 236,733 107,267 214,679 314,521

249,433 -The Newark Advertiser thus refers to the extension of the Morris and Essex Road:—

We understand that the grading of the road from Hackettstown to Phillipsburg is in progress, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to completion. The capital stock has been increased to \$3,100,000. Preparations are nearly completed for issuing 7 per cent coupon bonds, redecimable in fifty years, to be secured by a first morigage on the works and property of the company extensing from the Hudson to the Delaware, and with privision for a sinking find for the iedempts n of the bonds at maturity. The issue of bonds will be to provide for the purchase of additional equipment, and to complete the necessary double track, erect engine, car, and machine bu Idings, with other improvements the company have in view to make the road a firsttension of the Morris and Essex Road :company have in view to make the road a first

class through route for passengers, coal, and other transportation. -The London Economist of July 23 has the following remarks on the statement of the Bank of England for the week ending July 20:-

The Bank return of this week bears witness to a generally increased demand for money. The drain from the capital for harvest purposes in the country has become rather more important, and the large decline in private deposits is an indication of the more active state of the inquiry in mer antile circles. The decrease in the coin and bellion is £229,551, and that in the reserve is £602,721.

-The Bank of France return for the week gives the following results as compared with that of last Thursday :-

The London News says that vessels have just arrived at Liverpool with about fifteen thousand bales of cotton, the proceeds of which are to go towards the sinking fund for redeeming Confederate bones, and paying the dividends of the coming April account, provision having already been made for the September account.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT. TUESDAY, August 9 .- For Quercitron Bark there is good demand, with sales of 39 hads.

Provisions are firm; sales of Mess Pork at \$40 @41 W bbl.; Hems, in pickle, at 20c.; Sides at 174c.; and Shoulders at 15@154c.; also, sales of 50 tes. Lard at 21de., cash. The Flour Market is rather firmer, with a mode-

rate demand for shipment and city sales. 100 barrels extra family sold at \$10.25; 300 barrels extra family at \$10.50@10.75; and 600 barrels Delaware Mills extra on private terms. To the trade the sales range at from \$3-25 for lower grade superfine up to \$12.50 for fancy brands. Of Rye Flour and Corn Meal the market is nearly

For prime new Wheat there is a good demand, and but little inquiry for old, small sales of which were made at \$2.55@2.55, and 2000 bushels new at \$2.00@2.05 for Pennsylvania and Southern red; white is held at \$2.70@2.90. Nothing doing in Rye. Corn is dull; small sales of yellow at \$1.75. There is less doing in Oats, which range from \$5 to 90c, for new and old. Barley and Malt are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels of the latter on terms not made public. public.
Whishy is in better demand; sales of 250
Whishy is in better demand; sales of 270
Whishy is in better demand; sales of 270
Whishy is in better demand; sales of 250

barrels Fennsylvania and Ohio at \$1.77@1.78, and 100 barrels dark packages at \$1.76.

New York, August 8.—Cotton is steady as \$1.7581-77. Floor declining, and prices 10:520 cents lover; sales of 11.000 barrets at \$2555-25 for State; \$10.50 esit 0.5 for Ohio, and \$11.50 for Southern. Wheat dail, and declined 20-3 cents. Carn is one cent lower. Reef's dail. For heavy at \$877.25837 5 for Mess. Lardinavy at 21.488223. Whiley dail at \$17.7583.758. New York, August 2.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, Ita's Comberiand Professed, 415; Bileole Raind, Ita's Comberland Professed, 415; Bileole Central, 1294; Michigan Southern, 315; Beading, 156; Hudson River, 1525; Cennton Coal, 114; Beading, 156; Hudson River, 1525; Centron Company, 375; Eric, 1125; Cleviand and Toledo, 133; Chicago and Company, 150; Michigan Central, 160; Chevand and Principles, 160; Terre Hauts and Alton, 64; Chicago and Northwestern, 575; One Coar Certificates, 855; Treasuries, 167; Five-twenty Couplons, 1503; Ragistered, 107; Couplons, 1584, 163; Gold opened at 200, 661 to 3525, and cleared at 254; Appendix Appendix Couplons, 1584, 160; Could opened at 200, 661 to 3525, and cleared at 254; Appendix Couplons, 1584, 160; Could opened at 200, 661 to 3525, and cleared at 254; Appendix Couplons, 1584, 160; Could opened at 250, 661 to 3525; and cleared at 254; Appendix Couplons, 1584, 160; Could opened at 256; Appendix Couplons, 1584, 160; Could opened at 256; Appendix Couplons, 1584, 160; Couplon BALTIMORE, August 9.—Flour firm; sales of 500 bbis, at \$15 for Oble extre, and \$11 75cbly for Howard. \$ beat decined 1650. Whisky dull and no minal at \$1 50.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College

Canada and Canada and